Monster Hibernian Festival at Jones' Wood.

Immense Demonstration for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Gallant Sixty-ninth who Fell in Battle.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE EN MASSE.

Stirring and Patriotic Address of Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher.

Melodies, Dancing, Piping, Feasting, Drinking and Drilling.

The "Grand Monster Festival." for which such extensive preparations had been made by the convention of Irish societies of this city, came off yesterday at Jones Wood, and, without question, it was the greatest demon stration of its kind that was ever witnessed in New York. The festival was given under the auspices of the Irish societies for the relief of the widows and orphans of that portion of the gallant Sixty-ninth who fell on the battle fiold when nobly defending the flag of their adopted coun

No stronger appeal could be made to the sensitive and nouncement that an evation was to be given to the wives and children of their countrymen who fell in defence of the land of their adoption—"the land of the free and the home of the brave." The response was more spontane-ous and enthusiastic than the most sanguine Irishman the proverbial ardent affection of the natives of the Eme-American to the Stars and Stripes. It would be utterly im ole to give the reader an approximate idea of the scene which Jones' Wood presented yesterday. Our German fellow citizens have the reputation of getting up "mon ster festivals," but they were small family gatherings when compared to the "Grand Monster Festival" of the sons and daughters of Erin's isle. In the classic language Frish lovefeast—a monster Donnybrook Fair. From an early hour in the morning until late in the afternoon the railroad cars were literally packed inside and out with nces crowded, but a number of steamboats, which ran from New York and Brooklyn, arrived at the Wood every hour. The Third Avenue Railroad Company may have provided an extra number of cars, but whether they did or not, a car load was to be seen standing at every

en less than severity thousand people within the closure, and so great was the pressure at the various throughout the day that the men deputed to that hundreds of the imparient and excitable sons of B. Patrick forcibly obtained admittance by climbing over the fence, and the handful of Motropolitan officers sould not prevent this occurrence. Of course the Celtic alement greatly predominated, for, turn where you would, the rich Irish brogge, the cordial greetings of old ment greatly predominated, for, turn where you aid, the rich Irish brogie, the cordial greetings of old jushitances, and the witty repartee, all gave unmissable evidence of the nationality of the monster hering. Nevertheless, there was a sprinkling of other ionalities—the Germans, French and native Americans, noing by their presence their cordial sympathy with behaviors that the presence their cordial sympathy with behaviors and the strongle, in which loyal Americans were engages side by side in defence of their central swere engages side by side in defence of their connicountry, has comented them together in a bond lich can never be sundered, and such elements must be invincible when confronted with the enemies of the public. As we have said, at an early hour in the sming the Wood was well filled, particularly by the fede and youthful portion of the visiters, who resolved on having a few bours' sport before their fathers and others arrived. The ample accommodations provided the proprietors of Jones' Wood, in the shape swings, hobby horses and other juvanile sports, served amuse Young America. A circus company and an existe collection of wild beasts were also on the ground, d, notwithstanding the unusual attactions of the regular programme, these establishments were liberally panized; and whenever the clown in the ring made a tty allusion to the brawery of the Sixty-ninth on the dof conflict, the "brought down the house." The platness et apart for dancing were occupied at noon, at the of which a cornet band was placed, which discread appropriate music, while the merry company pped the light fantastic toe to their heart's content, though the accommodations provided for this species of usement were sufficient to accommodate thousands, it, so anxious were the Irishmen and women to have regular break down irish jig, that various all groups were formed, and thus the services all the timerant Irish fiddlers that could be found were led into requisition. There was an abundant supply provisions, solds and liquids, suff

stones. far more forcibly than the bases they record, reach the lessen that our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding. Beit marble, be it granite, be it the sternest stone or metal, the letters and emblems with which it is wrought grain by grain been, and the day come of the property of the stone of the stone of the property of the stone of the afficient the accommodates provided for this spects of all the stitutes are well to provide the third water of the control of

the inviolability of that tranquil system of election, without which no popular government can have legitimacy consistency and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequence than the liberty to promulgate sedition or the liberty to conspire. (Immense applause.) Such inborties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficacy of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. (Hear, hear, hear.) Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the public safety, the discipline and efficacy of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. (Hear, hear, hear.) Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the proprieties and interests of the community, let them have fell swing in the days of peace. Such days have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and percentage and the effect of folics sheet that is scribbled in the coal-hole or the garcet, as well as the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the government, without the Commonwealth incurring any detriment. (Hear, hear, hear.) But in time of war—above all in time of cival war—the supremacy of the government should be the sole grand object—(foud cries of hear, hear)—and to this end martial law should be the higher law—(tremendous cheers)—and the only one in undisputed force. (Enthusiastic cries of hear, hear, hear and cheering.) Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and ciothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarassment and dead-weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue! (Hear, hear.) You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter and those who have had most intuition from the patience, the lenian Stripes, and plants that flag wherever it has a prescriptive right to fleat, deals to this English aristoracy a deadly mortification and discouragement—(hear, hear, hear)—depriving it of new allies and resources—(hear, hear,—and loud cheering)—and liberates the island of which it has been the persecution, the crippling fetter, the recurring famine, theservading blight, the social cancer, and the rank source of the poverty and slanders, in spite of which her chifftren make their footing good and assert themselves abroad. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Which being so, let us, who haif from Ireland—(loud cheers)—we, who have taken an each of loyalty, not to New York—(hear, hear)—not to Alabama—(hear, hear)—not to Alabama—(hear, hear)—not to Ansasa—(hear, hear)—not to Enordia—(hear, hear)—not to Enordia—(hear, hear)—not to Enordia—(hear, hear)—not to Enordia—(hear, hear)—not to Ansasa—(hear, hear)—not to any one isolated State, but to all the States—(immense cheering)—that built up the powerful and resplendent Union which the sword and counsels of Washington evoked, which the philosophy of Jefferson approved, which the philosophy of Jefferson approved, which the headstrong honesty and heroism of Andrew Jackson preserved, which the great arguments of Webster rendered still more solid, and which the loving patriotism of Henry Chy, whose precepts and example still animate the sons of Od Kentucky—(oud and enthusiastic cheering for Kentucky—commended to the heart of every true American—let us, at all events, who half from Ireland, stand to the last by the Stars and Stripes—(tremendous cheer,

ZOUAVES AND CAMERON RIFLES.

We have received a communication from an efficer of the Cameron Rifles, now in Washington, relative to the ifficulty between that regiment and the First regiment of Fire Zonaves on last Saturday, which puts a different version on the affair to that which appeared in our San, day's edition. The particulars of the affray were gleaned on Saturday night at the First precinct station house, and also on the Battery. The following is the substance of the communication referred to:-

also on the Battery. The following is the substance of the communication referred to:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS CAMERON ROLE REGIMENT, CAMP MOUNT PLEARANT,

ON MOUNT PLEARANT,

The Cameron Rifles, being drawn up in line at the Battery to await the arrival of the boat which should take them to Amboy, were accessed by two or three loafers, who tried to break the lines by walking through them. It appears that these individuals had an extensive connection among the Fire Zouaves, at the time eneamped on the Battery; at least there were some forty or fifty of the latter watching the success of this experiment. Of course their friends were not permitted to accomplish the intended manogure, and were ordered to withdraw at once, which, they did, abusing the regiment and its officers, while their friends, the Fire Zouaves, joined in this, their favored amusement. The noise and confusion getting worse and worse, one of the ringleaders was taken holded by a member of the Cameron Rifles, who wanted to escort him out of the place. At this moment police officer Marr, as your paper calls him, made his appearance for the purpose of arrosting the soldier, and waving his clinb when he found that the former was obstinate. Several friends of the man interferred and tried to release him from the hold of the policeman. At this moment Colonel Betge come up and ordered his men to return to their lines, when the officer fired his revolver at him twice, happily without injuring him. Now the men eculd not be kept back any longer, they seeing their Colonel Revernal shots were fired and some knives drawn, but night setting in fast it was hip sable to mark the real offenders. Only the combined efforts of Colonel Betge come up and ordered his men to return to their lines, when the officer fired and some knives drawn, but night setting in fast it was hip sable to mark the real offenders. Only the combined efforts of Colonel Betge comes have since safely arrived at Washingston, and is encanned at Mount Pleasant. It is deeply

LETTER FROM THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Alexandria, Va., August 27, 1861.

Last week, by order from headquarters, we were bri Life Guards), Third Maine, Fourth Maine and Fortieth (Mozart) New York, under command of Acting Brigadier General Sedgwick. Our encampments are located on ele vated ground, about two miles from the Potomac, over looking that beautiful river, the city of Alexandria (the hotbed of rebellion) and a broad section of undulating country. Half a mile distant, partly bemmed in by woods, stands Fort Ellsworth, planted round with heavy pieces of cannon roady to belch forth shouts of praise in henor of that gallaut soul whose name it commonorates. pieces of cannon roady to belch forth shouts of praise in henor of that gallant soil whose name it commemorates. One mile south there is a large edifice, used before the war as a theological seminary. There are several handsome brick buildings on the premises, with extensive grounds deftly planned and trimmed, a very large and valuable library, splendid groves near by, pleasure grounds, &c. The faculty, students and all hands, joined the Southern army, or so the story goes. From the lofty cupola of the chaple can be seen almost daily, by the glass, scouts of rebols crossing over the hills, to and fro, at a distance of some five miles.

GEN. SCOTT AND A MARYLAND REBEL. A letter from a member of the Seventh Massachusetts regiment, to the Boston Traveller, says that General Scott served, at the commencement of the war, a miserly and disloyal man about right for attempting to cheat the government. General Scott heard that this man, who resides may Carno Brightwood, had a five map of the first of Columbia. Maryland ind Virgina. He sent an engineer and offered the man \$500 for it. This was refused, and \$3,000 demanded. General Scott declined ground this exerbment price, and immediately sent a file of Scothers who lock it without paying a cent for it.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NINE TEENTH (MASSACHUSETTS) REGIMENT. at pier No. 3 North river, in the Bay State, at half-past one o'clock yesterday, on route for the seat of war. The regiment is under command of Col. Hinks, who leads a commission in the Massachusetts Eighth, and served with them, in conjunction with the ew York Seventh and the Massachusetts Sixth, ir repairing the damagedone by the rebels from Annapolis to the June

done by the rebels for Annapolis to the Junction. Licutenant colonel Devereux (who also served as captain of the Salem Zouaves) goes with the regiment in the capacity above designated, and several of the other officers of the regiment have held commissions in the Massachusetts Eighth.

The regiment numbers eight hundred and nineteen, and consists principally of foreigners. They bring with them one hundred and forty horses, twenty-one baggage wagons, six hospital wagons and two ambulances.

The regiment reached the Park barracks about two o'clock, where they were received in a similar manner as the Eighteenth, which passed through here on Tuesday. The officers sat down to a substandial dinner interspersed with plenty of champagne and speaking. The room in which they dined was handsomely decorated with the national bunting. At the foot of the room was a large piece of white canvass bearing the following inacription:—

NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT

sting in hattering terms of the sons of Massachusetts, concluding by rsquesting a bumper to be quaffed in honor of Colonel Hinks.

Colonel Hinks responded in a happy and appropriate manner, pledging his own life and those of his command in defence of the Stars and Stripes.

Jeseph H. Choate, Lieut. Colonel Devereux and others having made a few remarks, the regiment was summoned to prepare for departure. About six o'clock they got on board the steamboat at pier No. 1, which got under way shortly after for Etizabethport, from whence they will go by rail to Washington.

The following is a list of the officers.—
Colonel—Edward W. Hinks, Lynn. Lieutenant Colonel—Athur F. Devereux, Salem. Major—Henry J. How, Haverhill. Surgeon—J. Franklyn Dyer, Rockport. Assistant Surgeon—Josiah N. Willard, Boston. Adjutant—John C. Chadwick, Salem. Quartermaster—Levi Shaw, Rockport. Chaplain—J. C. Cromack.

Company A—Captain, Mosse P. Stanwood, West Newbury; First Lieutenant, Clans. M. Boyd, West Newbury.

Company B—Captain, Kiisha P. Rogers, West Newbury; First Lieutenant, John Hodges, Jr., Salem; Scoond Lieutenant, Janse B. Surevy, Lowell.

Company B—Captain, —; First Lieutenant, Geo. Ratcholder, Salem; Scoond Lieutenant, Samuel S.

ford, Lowell.

Company H—Captain, William H. Wilson, Roxbury;
First Lieutenant, Henry A. Hall, Salem; Second Lieutenant,
William H. Lecain, Boston.

Company I—Captain, Jonathan F. Plympton, Boston;
First Lieutenant, Christopher C. Sampson, Boston; Second
Lieutenant, William L. Palmer, Salem.

Company K—Captain, Ansoll D. Wass, Boston; First
Lieutenant, Eugene Kelty, Boston; Second Lieutenant,
Edward P. Bishop, Boston.

DEPARTURE OF THE CONTINENTAL GUARD POSTPONED.

The departure of the Continel Guard, Col. James H. Perry commanding, has been postponed until next month. They have now seven full companies mustered into the service of the United States, but in consequence of the service of the United States, but in consequence of the slowness with which recruiting goes on it will probably be a fo-tnight longer before the regiment is filled up and ready to leave for Washington. The headquarters of the regiment is at Montague Hall, Brooklyn. There are also two recruiting tents in the City Hall Park, in this city.

THE GUARD LAFAYETTE NOT GONE YET. ry his command a few days, longer at Camp Lafayette

UNITED STATES RIFLES.

Colonel W. Krzyzanowski, commanding this organiza-tion, has been among the gallant volunteers who rallied from rebel hordes, on the fall of Fort Sumter. At the critical mement, when all the avenues leading to Wash ington were cut off, this gallant soldier organized a bat alion among the loyal Germans at Washington, and comtalion among the loyal Germans at Washington, and commanded them three months, during which time his galiant corps greatly distinguished itself. For his patriotism and valor the authorities commissioned the Colonel to raise a regiment, which is already progressing finely, having one company already mestered into the service and in quarters at Camp Lyon, on State instand. The headquasters are on the corner of Broadway and Park place. Last evening Colonel Krzyzanowski proceeded to Washington to bring on two companies of the men who have already served under him at the commencement of the war. As the incidental expenses of a newly organized regiment are very heavy, and the United States authorities do not grant any pay white recruiting, the generosity of our citizens is appealed to by the Colonel to assist his command by contributing some small articles, such as tin cups, plates and other necessary camp utensils. Colonel Allen has presented the men with a supply of smoking tobacco.

BARNEY (LATE BLACK) RIFLES.

Colonel Eugene A. Kozlay, a gentleman or great military experience, having fought the enemies of liberty during he Revolution of 1847 and 1848 on the battle fields o Hungary, has been actively engaged for some weeks past in organizing a regiment, which he called Black Rifles Schwarze Jacger); but out of regard to Hon. Hiram Sarney the corps was named after him. Up to the preent moment the Barney Rifles have five full compan in barracks at Landman's park, Tivoli and private quarters. On Wednesday Colonel Kozlay left for further arrangements for Washington to make further arrangements for the equipment and general supply of his command, and at the same time to assure the administration that no consolidation with other German regiments on his part will take place, as every prospect indicates the speedy completion of his regiment. The Barney Rifles, since their organization, have not received the first penny or assistance from public or private sources, and the expenses attendant upon the enrolment of a regiment have thus far devolved upon the officers. The Union Lefence Committee have appropriated \$25,000 to assist those regiments that are the farthest advanced, and notwithstanding that the above corps has more than one-half of its quota ready for service, still the Union Lefence Committee ignored its existence, owing perhaps to the fact that Col. Kozlay would not merge his command with one that could not produce half as many men in rank and file. Several entire companies from the Fifth and Sixth New York State Milita are about to join the Barney Rifles, and in the course of fen or twelve days our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing the departure of another fine body of German troops, equal in every respect and in some superior to those already at the seat of war. The uniform of the regiment consists of dark blue coats trimmed with green cord, gray pants likewise trimmed, and blue caps, regulation style, having as ornament in the front a skeleton head. The armament of this regiment will be the short rifle, the favorite weapon of the German "Jaeger," and whenever one of them is pointed on an enemy nothing but a miracle can save bim from the uncerting builet. The headquarters of the Barney Rifles is at No. 696 Broadway, above the Metropolitan Hotel. the equipment and general supply of his

THE CALCIUM SHARPSHOOTERS.

Last night Professor Grant gave another illustration of the utility of his calcium light in night warfare. He was assisted by Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge, the pyrotechnists of Jersey City, who gave an exhibition of various descriptions of rockets and explosive fireballs. The place selected for the practice of Professor (now Colonel) Grant's sharpshooters was Weehawken Heights. An immense number of persons were attracted to the spot, the practice having been announced in the newspapers; and in order to accommodate the spectators, and enable them to return to New spectators, and enable them to return to New York, the last boat which nesselly leaves Wee-hawken for the ferry, foot of Forty-second street, at eight o'clock, was announced to leave at eieven.

The rifle practice was quite a success. The calcium light was concealed in a hollow in the ground, and the light was thrown upwards to a powerful reflector and thence to the target, at one hundred and twenty yards distance. The sharpshooters were stationed on either side and at some distance from the light, by which arrangement they were thrown entirely into the shade, so that they would have been imperceptible to an enemy stationed in the direction of the target, while the light shone full on the latter. The firing was excellent, several shot striking the target, and some of them bitting the builts eye. The firing did not last quarters of the light is to prevent the energy terms into a constant.

warfare seems to be to conjunct his operations from behind rocks and trees, and in the misst of dense forests. Colonel Grant has before this demonstrated the usefulness of his calcium light. It was extensively employed in the vicinity. Fortress Monroe with such encouraging success that the Professor was authorized by the War Deparament to raise a regiment of one thousand sharp-moters, to operate principally at night, by the aid of the celebrated light. He has succeeded in enrolling about three hundred men, and more are rapidly coming in. Major J. G. Edge's Rocket battalion will ast in conjunction with the sharpshooters.

and requisites of a good mintary coop, to be divided into companies this week, who will elect their officers on Wednesday next. The merchants of New York, alive to the necessity of protecting the city, have taken the battalion under their charge, and are desirous of receiv-ing from our citizens generally material aid to carry out the project proposed in the organization. They have sub-

how soon we may array array array a spend.

i—The obligations assumed by those who join this array are to devote sufficient time and labor, in a second support and learn well,

been sent from this city. Its camp, at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, is splendidly situated and the men in every way as thoroughly taken care of as soldiers can be. The companies of Captains Carville, Massett, Broaday, Heve-nor, Gordon and Scanneille are either full or within half a nor, Gordon and Scannellie are either full or within half a dozen men each of completion. To facilitate mustering and transportation the regiment sends its own mustering officer to muster in the country companies at the point of recruiting. The officers are almost without exception men who have seen service. Captain K. O. Broaday was soven years in the Swedish service, and commanis the company from Malison University. The following named gentlemen constitute the officers, thus far selected:—Colonel, Spencer W. Cone; Lieutenant Colonel, William R. Manley; Major, M. A. J. Lynch; Surgeon, Strobridge Smith; Chaplain, J. R. Baumes; Quertermaster, Edward Cozzens; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Theodore W. Greig.

Yesterday Captain Lyons reported a full company, which he recruited in Cherry Valley. Captain Wright's Staten Island. This regiment has as yet received no assistance, but has so far been recruited through the exertions of Colonel D. DeForest and the other officers. The great difficulty was in raising the first company, which was done by Captain Green, at a period when recruiting was very difficult, immediately after the late reverses in Virginia. Captain Green resigned to responsible and locrative position under the State government to emback in the war, and spared no expense or trouble in selecting able-bodied men and good officers. The mustering officer remarked he had good reason to be proud of his company. The regiment has every prospect of being speedily filled. Recruiting officers have been sent to different parts of the country, and they report that recruits are being enrolled freely.

Mr. Viguot, represented as First Lieutenant of Company C, Fifty-fifth regiment, in yesterday's HERALD, resigned

present of havelocks, made and contributed by an aged fady of Philadelphia, who lived in the "times that tried men's souls," and was acquainted with the Father of his Country. The donation was made through Mr. S. B. Beownell, of this city. A courteous letter of acceptance and thanks was returned by Captain Williams.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Caivin E. Pratt, of the Thirty-first regiment New York State Volunteers, now doing duty in the field Lamb, of Company H, and First Lieutenant Peter J. Stuyvesant, of Company A, to this city, for the purpose recruiting the regiment up to the war standard—1,046 men. They are now engaged in opening offices for that purpose, and their headquarters will be in Pearl street, near Franklin square. Due notice will be given when the recruiting offices will be opened.

a condition to take the field. Several companies are week—one from Rughalo, one from Rondout and two from Fennsylvania. The officers in command are men of expe-rience, most of them having served in Europe, and are very careful in the selection of the men. The deputs are at No. 480 Broadway, Dodworth's Fand headquarters in Broome street, between Broadway and Elm street, No. 83 Eighth avenue, No. 212 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, and Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. The regiment is encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

THE MANHATTAN RIFLES.

This regiment, now in camp at Riker's Island, has so ven companies ready for inspection and muster. The Lieutenant Colonel is Geo. F. Watson, a man well known to every Californian, and the Major is Mr. John M. Free man, of Adams & Co.'s California Express. The head-quarters are at No. 461 Broome street and No. 663 Broad-way, Stuyvesant Institute.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MI-

LITIA.

James Hinchman, private, of Company F, died at the College Hospital, in Washington, on the 26th of August-His remains are en route for this city. He was a member of Hose Company No. 4.

A new company is organizing for the Ninth regiment, and the recruiting depot is at the armory, corner of Uni-versity place and Thirteenth street.

WESTCHESTER RIFLES.

A volunteer company, under the above title, has re-cently been organized in Portchester, N. Y. Already about fifty men have been enrolled. The uniforms and equipments will be procured within a few days. The company will be under the command of Captain Charles Palmer, formerly of the Stamford Light Guards, and First Licutenant Gilbert P. Greene, of Tarrytown. The company is not as yet attached to any regiment, but will go into quarters within the next week.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT. The time for the departure of this regiment has been postponed in accordance with the following order, tele-graphed yesterday from Albany:—

graphed yesterday from Albany.—
Athany, August 20, 1861.
Brigadier General Arthur, 51 Walker Stroke:—The
Governor directs that the time for the departure of the
Third Irish regiment be extended till September 5.
TROS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS. Brigadier General Yates, commanding the New York depot of volunteers, has promulgated the following order, in reference to the examination of company officers:—

in reference to the examination of company officers:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 3.

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW YORK, August 28, 1881.

Persons designated for company officers will be required to present themselves for examination within ten days from the time they are so designated in all cases where they have not been previously examined. If they do not so present themselves a new election will be made. The examiners will be at the depot daily at ten o'clock A. M. By order of the property of th

light was concealed in a hollow in the ground, and the light was thrown upwards to a powerful reflector and thence to the target, at one hundred and twenty yards distance. The sharpehooters were statistical on either side and at some distance from the light, by which arrangement they were thrown entirely into the shade, so that they would have been imperceptible to an enemy stationed in the direction of the target, while the light shone full or the latter. The firing was excellent, several shot striking the target, and some of them bitting the built's eye. The driving did not last upwards of half an hour.

The object of concealing the light is to prevent the enemy from aiming at it, though that would be a matter of considerable difficulty, even if it were to be exposed full in view, from the dazzling brilliancy of like cays. If a reflector happens to be hit it can be osaily replaced.

The exhibition of rockets by the Messra Edge was equally successful, to less as instruments of warfare thin from their extreme beauty, from the variety of colors which some of them presented, and the splendid trains the dazender of the Miramon, we believe, was originally built for a war which some of them presented, and the splendid train of are which some of them presented, and the splendid train of a mong other uses, for setting woods on fire—a great desiderating against an enemy whose settled method of blockade.

SECESSIONISM SQUELCHED IN NEW JERSEY muster force enough to prevent it. They therefore we to work, rallied their forces and assembled at the pl signated for the great peace meeting. On reaching the nd it was found that a notice had been posted up to

The democratic meeting called for to day is post By order of the Committee.

severyang one was torgotten. The Union boys orcasino one room after another, and not until Mr. English secreted himself away in a piace until for a living being was he safe from his pursuers, many of whom expressed their determination to remain about the house until they succeeded in finding him.

In the meantime Sifas B, Dutcher, of New York, addressed the assemblage. He commenced by remarking that, in times like these, it is well to meet together and discuss the present state of affairs, the causes which pseduced them, and our duties while they exist, as well as the results which we might expect to follow from them; that he was a peace man, but the only poace that would satisfy him was that which would follow the disbandment of the rebeit army which had been organized to destroy the best government ever framed by man. He deprecated war as much as any man; but there are times when even war, if to defend our free institutions be necessary, he would meet our enemies with the same had of weapons will which they meet us. When the government was organized the framers of the constitution, the fathers of the republic, not only believed, but pronounced shavery the greatest curse of the age, and looked forward to its extinction at the carliest day. The slave trade had not then been abolished, the cotton gin not invented, and cotton had not been crowned king. After the abolition of the save trade and invention of the cotton gin slave labor became valuable, and the chivairy of virginia and some of the other Northern slave States saw that they could replensis their exhausted purses by rearing men and women for market, and they immediately engaged to a great extent in that humane business. Slavery as it exists at the South is the most perfect school for tyranny the world ever saw. A child is not only accustomed to tyrannize over children of his own are, but also over older persons, and by the time that he has arrived at manhood he is as fully grown in tyranny as he is in manhood. After practice in plantation iffe for a tim

their arms and swear anguance the laws as they are.

Mr. D. retired amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. D. retired amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

As series of resolutions, setting forth that the people of Middletown recognise no political party, and in favor sustaining the government in its efforts to crush the resulting the government in its efforts to crush the resulting and that they were ready to fitnish men ar means to the utmost of their ability to accomplish the object, were passed.

Prince Napoleon's acceptance of Governor Andrew's invitation to visit Massachusetts, already noticed, was as

invitation to visit Massachusetts, already noticed, was as follows:

New York, August 14, 1861.

Six:—I hasten to address you my sincere thanks for the anniable letter which your Excellency has sent me by your aid-de-camp, Licutemant Colonel Harrison Ritchio. The Princess and myself are equally touched by the sentiments of thoughtful kindness which you express for us. I am about to commence a journey to the West, to which I shall devote three or four weeks, and it is on my return from that excursion that I hope togo to Beston. All that I have seen up to the present moment of your grand and beautiful country has increased in me the desire which I have felt to visit that scientific capital of the United States—cradle of their liberty.

For a long time I have cherished for America a profound sympathy, inspired by its grandeur and by its liberal institutions; and the cordial reception which I now meet from so many of its most notable inhabitants will leave in my heart a touching and enduring remembrance.

Receive, Mr. Governor, the special expression of my sentiments of profound esteem. NAPOLEON (Jerome).

Major O'Connor and Capt. King, of the British Army;

sentiments of profound esteem. NAPOLEON (Jerome).
Major O'Connor and Capt. King, of the British Army;
O.A. Washburne, of Providence; fr. R. Welch, of Mexico;
H. D. Newcemb, of Louisville; D. W. Banyard and wife,
of St. Johns; E. O. Tudes, of Lattimore; J. A. Bishop and
wife, of New Hayen; K. Tylerson, of Chicago; R. G. Frackelton, of Laryland, and M. Lawrence and wife, of Boston,
are stopping at the Fifth Avenne Hotel.

Col. Henry Baldwin, and P. H. Watson and family, of Washington: Major Lardner, of the United States army; George E. Bent, of the P. W. and B. R. R.; Colonel S. D. Lawrence, of New London; L. W. Bahe and wife, of Paltimore; P. Lanigan, of St. Louis; and H. S. Watson and wife, of Schencetady, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

tan Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford: Captain Hitchcock, of the United States Navy; James Ludington, of Milwankee; Thomas E. Tweedy, of Danbury; S. Collins, of Cleveland; L. J. Atterwood, of Waterbury; H. F. North and wife, of New Britain; W. Waite, of Philiadelphia; James Hodges, of Chicago, and R. H. Denglas and wife, W. C. Whittimore, H. A. Eddley and Mr. Tiffany, of New York, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, of England; O. Richardson and wife, of Chicago: N. J. Waterbury, of New York; General Churchil and wife, Professor Baird and wife, and Miss Baird and servant, of Washington, D. C.; R. B. Brownell, of New York; W. Landon, of Sharon Springs; W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, and H. A. Robbins, of New York, are stopping at the Everett House.

Markets.

Burrato, Apgust 29, 1861.

Flour unchanged and in moderate demand. Wheat in moderate demand and market lower; sales 7,000 bushels red winer Western at 91c., 6,500 bushels 60, at 90c., 13, 900 bushels do on private terms, 7,000 bushels Chicago spring at 79c. Corn duli: sales 26,000 bushels at 36c. Canal Freights—114gc. a 12c. on corn, 124gc. a 13c. on wheat to New York. Lake imports—20,000 bushels wheat, 30,000 bushels corn. Canal Exports—91,000 bushels wheat, 30,000 bushels corn.

Gweed, August 29, 1861.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand: sales 9,600 beshels new No. I Chicago soring at 87/5c., 7,000 bushels oid No. 2 do., and 2,000 winter red Western on private terms. Corn and other grains quiet. Canal freights firm—bods scarce—flour 28c., wheat 9c., corn 8c. to New York. Lake imports—84,000 bushels wheat, 27,200 bushels corn. 10,000 bushels corn.

Cricago, August 29, 1861.

Flour dulis. Wheat dealtwel less wheat 280c. for No. 1

ports = 0,000 b. she's wheat, 20,000 bushels corn.

Cucado, August 29, 1861.

Floor dolls Wheat declined Ic.—sales at 522. for No. I.

Corn steady at 21c. for mixed, in store. Recipies = 4,600

bbls, floor, 80,000 bushels wheat, 184,000 bushels corn.

Shipments = 3,200 bbls, floor, 16,000 bushels wheat, 98,000 bushels corn. Freights steady. Exchange unchange unchanged.

Floor doll and unchanged. Wheat dell and 2c. lower. Whiskey firm at 13 ½c. a 13½c. Provisions dail and nothing done. Exchange on New York ½ premium.